

Mass. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS
38th
1950 Annual Report

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Industrial Accidents
18 Tremont Street
Boston, Mass.

April 28, 1953

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

The Department of Industrial Accidents has the honor to transmit its thirty-eighth annual report.

Respectfully,

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

Eugene H. Giroux, Chairman
Paul A. D'Agostino
Hugh J. Golden, Jr.
Thomas W. Bowe
Elias J. Kolofolias
Mary F. Hicks
John L. Campos
Charles J. Skladzien
Anthony D. Pompeo

Edward P. Doyle, Secretary

CONTENTS

Introduction
Thirty-eighth Year of the Act
Summary of Accident Experience
Maximum Payment Cases
Dependency in Fatal Cases not Insured under the Act
Medical Section
Index to Statistical Tables
Statistical Tables

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The Department of Industrial Accidents presents herewith its thirty-eighth annual report. This report contains the facts and figures, in summarized form, which comprise the Department's experience in the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law (General Laws, Chapter 152) for the year January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.

In the year ending December 31, 1950, the reported injuries totalled 256,808, of which 56,866, or 22.1 per cent, were tabulatable injuries. In 1949 the reported injuries totalled 250,175 of which 53,462 were tabulatable injuries, being 21.4 per cent of the total in that year.

The severity of injuries, as measured by the plan for weighting the time loss due to injuries, shows an increase of 773,317 days as compared with 1949.

A synopsis of the subjects covered in the current report follows:

The Thirty-eighth Year of the Law. This chapter covers in condensed form the number of tabulatable injuries; total reported injuries; aggregate time lost; a condensed statement of combined payments by insurance companies and self-insured employers operating under the Act, and various governmental units; extent of incapacity in certain cases; and dependency, in brief, in fatal cases.

Summary of Accident Experience. This chapter explains the various tables found in the Appendix, with a brief analysis of each, and should be referred to for an understanding of the tables used.

Maximum Payment Cases. This chapter contains a brief review of the non-fatal cases in which the maximum amount of compensation payable under ss. 34 and 35, or either, has been made, and of those in which permanent total disability compensation is being continued under s. 34A.

Dependency in Fatal Cases not Insured under the Act. This chapter deals with particular reference to the condition of dependents in fatal cases where the injured employees were not insured under the provisions of the law. The statements represent an analysis based on Table XII in the Appendix of this report.

Medical Division. This chapter contains a brief summary of the work of this division with some statistical data for the past year.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF THE ACT

There were 256,808 reports of injury filed with the Department of Industrial Accidents for the year January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950, as compared with 250,175 in 1949. Of these 56,866 (3,404 more than in 1949) were tabulatable injuries (injuries causing the loss of at least one day or one shift, usually 8 hours), including deaths, permanent total, permanent partial, and temporary total disabilities. Death resulted in 235 of these cases, 32 involved permanent total disability, 1,325 permanent partial disability, and 55,274 temporary total disability.

The reports from insurance companies, self-insured employers, and the various governmental units show that the payments made and to be made on account of injuries occurring in this period total \$28,514,219.85 (\$6,773,490.98 more than in 1949) and are classified as follows: medical, \$8,954,250.84; fatal, \$1,813,664.13; non-fatal compensation (including payments made to dependents in these cases under s.35A of the Workmen's Compensation Act), \$17,603,404.88, and other statutory payments \$142,900.00.

The weighted time loss charged to all injuries is 4,410,019 days, distributed as follows: deaths, 32 per cent; permanent total disability, 4.3 per cent; permanent partial disability, 23.2 per cent; and temporary total disability, 40.5 per cent.

There were 235 fatal cases, which, for this tabulation, were considered as coming within the meaning of the law. This is an increase of 42 cases as compared with the year 1949. Total dependency was involved in 206 cases, 380 persons being so dependent; partial dependency was involved in 8 cases, 8 persons being so dependent, (2 of these cases involved total dependency and have, therefore, been included in the number of total dependency cases); and there was no dependency in 23 cases. There were 4 non-insured fatal cases this year.

SUMMARY OF ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE

TABLE I, TOTAL TABULATABLE INJURIES, BY INDUSTRIES AND CASES INSURED, SELF-INSURED, AND NOT-INSURED

<u>Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Status of Employer</u>		
<u>Status of Employer</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Insured	52,235	91.85
Self-Insured	4,605	8.10
Not-Insured	<u>26</u>	<u>.05</u>
Totals	56,866	100.00

The percentages for the above classifications for the year 1949 were: insured cases 91.7 per cent; self-insured, 8.2 per cent; and not insured, 0.1 per cent.

TABLE II, INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE ACT

This table was compiled from figures furnished the Board, upon its request, under section 63 of the Act, by insurance companies and self-insured employers licensed under the Act, and from the boards, commissions and departments of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and counties, cities, towns, and districts which have accepted the provisions of the Act.

During the year ending December 31, 1950, a total payment of \$28,514,219.85 was reported, the average cost per case being \$168.36 as compared with \$139.40 in 1949. The governmental units which come under the Act reported a payment of \$1,159,222.81 to laborers, workmen and mechanics, and to their dependents, and to the dependents of fatally injured employees, as compared with \$778,727.26 in 1949; insurers paid \$25,565,227.90 as compared with \$19,204,956.71 paid in 1949; and self-insurers paid \$1,789,769.14 as compared with \$1,757,044.90 in 1949.

It should be noted that a number of political subdivisions insure directly with private carriers in lieu of accepting statutes enabling payment directly by such subdivisions.

Payments Made and Outstanding

<u>Type of Payment</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Medical, for all cases	\$ 8,954,250.84	31.4
Fatal dependency compensation	1,813,664.13	6.4
Non-fatal disability compensation (including s.35A payments)	17,603,404.88	61.7
Other statutory payments	<u>142,900.00</u>	<u>.5</u>
Totals	\$ 28,514,219.85	100.0

Based on the payments made and estimated outstanding and the cases to which they apply, the average cost per case for the several groups is as follows:

Average Cost Per Specified Case

<u>Type of Payment</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Average Cost</u>
Medical, for all cases	169,367	\$ 52.86
Fatal dependency compensation	163	11,126.77
Non-fatal disability compensation (including s.35A payments)	37,824	465.40
Other statutory payments	182	785.16

TABLE II, Payments Made and Outstanding Under the Act, Filed by Insurance Companies, Self-Insured Employers, and the Various Governmental Units, on Injuries Reported for the Year January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.

PAYMENTS BY NON-FATAL, FATAL AND OTHER STATUTORY BENEFITS

NON-FATAL CASES

Number of employees requiring medical service only.....	131,361	
Medical payments made		\$1,880,231.15
Medical payments outstanding		142,416.71
		<u>\$2,022,647.86</u>
 Number of employees requiring medical services only who received treatment under "contract medical".....	 161,766	
 Number of employees receiving compensation and treatment under "contract medical".....	 1,360	
Incapacity and specific compensation paid, including Ch.152, s.35A payments.....		\$ 264,885.38
Incapacity and specific compensation outstanding, including Ch.152, s.35A payments		66,063.39
		<u>\$ 330,948.77</u>
 Number of employees receiving both medical services and compensation.....	 36,464	
Medical payments made.....		\$3,943,156.14
Medical Payments outstanding.....		2,923,194.71
		<u>\$6,866,350.85</u>
 Incapacity and specific compensation paid, including payments under Ch.152, s.35A.....		\$6,993,824.50
Incapacity and specific compensation outstanding, including Ch.152, s.35A payments....		9,537,027.78
		<u>\$16,530,852.28</u>
 Number of cases requiring neither the payment of compensation nor medical.....	 35,105	

FATAL CASES

Number of fatal cases with total dependents.....	150	
Compensation payments made.....		\$ 150,161.53
Compensation payments outstanding.....		1,245,014.
Compensation payments outstanding in questioned liability cases.....		378,662.
		<u>\$1,773,838.13</u>

Medical payments made.....		\$ 18,496.19
Medical payments outstanding.....		18,334.84
Medical payments outstanding in questioned liability cases		13,844.00
		<u>\$ 50,675.03</u>

Number of fatal cases with partial dependents.....	14	
Compensation payments made.....		\$ 12,926.00
Compensation payments outstanding		4,200.00
Compensation payments outstanding in questioned liability cases.....		22,700.00
		<u>\$ 39,826.00</u>

Medical payments made.....		\$ 4,760.00
Medical payments outstanding.....		0.00
Medical payments outstanding in questioned liability cases		435.00
		<u>\$ 5,195.00</u>

Number of fatal cases with no dependents.....	18	
Medical payments made.....		\$ 2,587.10
Medical payments outstanding		3,395.00
Medical payments outstanding in questioned liability cases.....		3,100.00
		<u>\$ 9,082.10</u>

OTHER STATUTORY PAYMENTS

Ch.152, s.33

Payments made.....		\$ 28,950.00
Payments outstanding.....		7,000.00
Payments outstanding in questioned liability cases		16,200.00
		<u>\$ 52,150.00</u>

Ch.152, s.65

Payments made	\$ 4,500.00
Payments outstanding.....	3,000.00
Payments outstanding in questioned liability cases	5,000.00
	<u>\$12,500.00</u>

Ch.152, s.65N

Payments made	\$43,750.00
Payments outstanding.....	10,000.00
Payments outstanding in questioned liability cases	24,500.00
	<u>\$78,250.00</u>

PAYMENTS BY MEDICAL, COMPENSATION AND OTHER STATUTORY BENEFITS

Total Number of Cases

Number of fatal cases reported.....	182
Number of non-fatal cases reported.....	366,056
	<u>366,238</u>

Medical Payments

Fatal Medical Payments

Payments made.....	\$ 25,843.29
Payments outstanding	21,729.84
Payments outstanding in questioned liability cases	17,379.00
	<u>\$ 64,952.13</u>

Non-Fatal Medical Payments

Payments made.....	\$5,823,687.29
Payments outstanding.....	3,065,611.42
	<u>\$8,889,298.71</u>

Fatal and Non-Fatal Medical Payments Combined

Payments made.....	\$5,849,530.58
Payments outstanding.....	3,087,341.26
Payments outstanding in questioned liability cases	17,379.00
	<u>\$8,954,250.84</u>

Compensation Payments

Fatal Compensation Payments

Payments made	\$ 163,087.53
Payments outstanding	1,249,214.54
Payments outstanding in questioned liability cases	401,362.06
	<u>\$ 1,813,664.13</u>

Non-Fatal Compensation Payments

Payments made, including Ch.152, s.35A payments...	\$ 7,612,048.79
Payments outstanding, including Ch.152, s.35A payments.....	9,991,356.09
	<u>\$17,603,404.88</u>

Fatal and Non-Fatal Compensation Payments Combined

Payments made.....	\$ 7,775,136.32
Payments outstanding.....	11,240,570.63
Payments outstanding in questioned liability cases	401,362.06
	<u>\$19,417,069.01</u>

Other Statutory Payments

Payments made.....	\$ 77,200.00
Payments outstanding.....	20,000.00
Payments outstanding in questioned liability cases	45,700.00
	<u>\$ 142,900.00</u>

MEDICAL, COMPENSATION AND OTHER STATUTORY PAYMENTS
COMBINED

Total payments made.....	\$13,701,866.90
Total payments outstanding.....	14,347,911.89
Total payments outstanding in questioned liability cases.....	464,441.06
	<u>\$28,514,219.85</u>

TABLE III, FREQUENCY OF INJURIES, BY INDUSTRIES AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY

This table indicates the number of deaths, permanent total disabilities, permanent partial disabilities, and temporary total disabilities.

In permanent total disabilities, the element of judgment based on experience must enter into classifying a part of the data. In rating injuries of this nature, the general principle by which severity is to be measured is based on economic loss to the community and on the loss of wages to the employee. Permanent total disability applies to every injury which permanently incapacitates the workman from performing any work continuously in a gainful occupation. The element of judgment must enter into the classification of the data because the statistics must be compiled before we can determine definitely whether an injured employee is ever going to be able to perform work again.

Permanent partial disabilities are all injuries less than permanent total which result in the loss of any member of the body or part thereof, or in the permanent impairment of any function, as included in the specific injury table.

Temporary total disabilities are those in which no permanent partial disability is involved

Extent of Total Tabula table Injuries

<u>Extent of Disability</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Deaths	235	0.41
Permanent total disabilities	32	0.06
Permanent partial disabilities	1,325	2.33
Temporary total disabilities	<u>55,274</u>	<u>97.20</u>
Totals	56,866	100.00

The following table is a summary of the duration of disability in all cases in this classification:

Duration of Temporary Total Disabilities

<u>Disability Period</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
1 to 3 days	11,885	21.5
4 to 7 days	10,708	19.4
1 to 2 weeks	9,077	16.4
2 to 3 weeks	5,660	10.2
3 to 4 weeks	3,410	6.2
4 to 8 weeks	7,257	13.1
8 to 13 weeks	3,568	6.5
13 to 26 weeks	2,018	3.7
26 to 52 weeks	1,127	2.0
Over 1 year	564	1.0
Totals	55,274	100.0

It should be noted that in 22,593 or 40.9 per cent of the temporary total disability cases, the employee was not incapacitated for a period of more than seven days.

Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Industries and Extent of Disability
Including Percentage Distribution

Industry	Disabilities									
	Totals		Deaths		Permanent Total		Permanent Partial		Temporary Total	
	Num- ber	Per Cent	Num- ber	Per Cent	Num- ber	Per Cent	Num- ber	Per Cent	Num- ber	Per Cent
Trade	9,695	17.0	32	13.6	1	3.1	81	6.1	9,581	17.3
Iron and steel	6,645	11.7	20	8.5	4	12.5	243	18.3	6,378	11.5
Building trades	6,441	11.3	35	15.0	6	19.0	144	10.9	6,256	11.3
Miscellaneous	5,283	9.3	25	10.6	8	25.0	192	14.5	5,058	9.2
Domestic	4,123	7.3	16	6.8	1	3.1	62	4.7	4,044	7.3
Transportation, road, etc	3,653	6.4	27	11.5	5	15.6	49	3.7	3,572	6.5
Textiles	3,501	6.2	7	3.0	1	3.1	113	8.5	3,380	6.1
Leather	2,514	4.4	10	4.3	-	-	63	4.8	2,441	4.4
Professional service	2,374	4.2	14	6.0	3	9.3	50	3.8	2,307	4.2
Food	2,201	3.9	3	1.3	-	-	58	4.4	2,140	3.9
Paper	1,900	3.3	12	5.1	-	-	55	4.1	1,833	3.3
Express, trucking	1,781	3.1	12	5.1	-	-	28	2.1	1,741	3.1
Lumber	1,399	2.5	2	0.8	-	-	81	6.1	1,316	2.4
Clothing	934	1.6	2	0.8	1	3.1	8	0.6	923	1.7
Agriculture	931	1.6	2	0.8	-	-	19	1.4	910	1.6
Printing & Bookbinding	769	1.4	1	0.5	-	-	21	1.6	747	1.4
Metals	653	1.2	2	0.8	1	3.1	29	2.2	621	1.1
Liquors	517	0.9	-	-	-	-	7	0.5	510	0.9
Clay, glass, stone	489	0.9	2	0.8	-	-	10	0.8	477	0.9
Chemicals	471	0.8	3	1.3	-	-	7	0.5	461	0.8
Others in transportation	253	0.4	3	1.3	-	-	1	0.1	249	0.5
Water transportation	173	0.3	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	171	0.3
Air transportation	68	0.1	1	0.5	1	3.1	1	0.1	65	0.1
Minerals	61	0.1	2	0.8	-	-	3	0.2	56	0.1
Telephone, telegraph	37	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	0.1
Totals	56,866	100.0	235	100.0	32	100.0	1,325	100.0	55,274	100.0

An analysis of the above table shows that:

Deaths: "Building trades" had the highest number of deaths, 35 or 15 per cent; followed by "Trade" with 32, or 13.6 per cent; "Transportation, road, etc." with 27, or 11.5 per cent; and the rest as shown. Last year "Building trades" also had the highest with 41, or 21.2 per cent.

Permanent Total Disabilities: There were 32 permanent total disability injuries, classified as follows: "Miscellaneous" had 8, "Building trades" had 6; "Transportation, roads, etc." had 5; "Iron and steel" had 4; "Professional service" had 3 and "Trade", "Domestic and personal service", "Textiles", "Clothing", "Metals", and "Air Transportation" each had 1.

Permanent Partial Disabilities: "Iron and steel" had the highest frequency with 243 cases, or 18.3 per cent; followed by "Miscellaneous" with 192 cases, or 14.5 per cent; and "Building trades" with 144 cases, or 10.9 per cent.

Temporary Total Disabilities: The frequency order of this group occurred as printed.

TABLE IV, SEVERITY OF INJURIES, BY INDUSTRIES AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY

This table aims to give a measure of the severity of injuries according to the actual and weighted time loss, the unit of time loss being the unit least given to fluctuating.

The weighting of the temporary total disabilities and permanent partial disabilities is most easily determined by using as the bases of measurement the actual number of days lost as a result of injuries. Previous to July 1, 1937, the permanent partial disabilities were weighted by using for each case an aliquot part of six thousand days proportionate to the degree of disability resulting from the particular bodily impairment.

Under the plan for weighting the other types of injuries, the following principles were used:

For each death and permanent total disability, a weight of six thousand days was employed as representing the average working life expectancy. This was determined by the accident experience of several states and some practical modifications based on committee judgment.

Severity of Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Industries
and Extent of Disability

Industries	Totals	Deaths	Disabilities		
			Per- manent Total	Per- manent Partial	Tem- porary Total
Building trades	712,905	210,000	36,000	211,773	255,132
Trade	547,314	192,000	6,000	74,495	274,819
Miscellaneous	464,682	150,000	48,000	109,139	157,543
Iron and steel	444,884	120,000	24,000	103,656	197,228
Transportation, road, etc.	373,033	162,000	30,000	72,296	108,737
Domestic	300,695	96,000	6,000	56,972	141,723
Professional service	283,543	84,000	18,000	108,518	73,025
Textiles	231,711	42,000	6,000	61,176	122,535
Leather	177,772	60,000	-	45,092	72,680
Express companies	176,644	72,000	-	43,733	60,911
Paper	149,899	72,000	-	27,179	50,720
Food	126,467	18,000	-	37,933	70,534
Agriculture	67,113	12,000	-	23,322	31,791
Lumber	65,042	12,000	-	14,127	38,915
Clothing	61,847	12,000	6,000	12,212	31,635
Metals	39,424	12,000	6,000	5,637	15,787
Clay, glass, stone	31,576	12,000	-	6,562	13,014
Chemicals	30,985	18,000	-	489	12,496
Printing & bookbinding	29,870	6,000	-	2,329	21,541
Others in transportation	25,890	18,000	-	-	7,890
Liquors	21,425	-	-	6,119	15,306
Water transportation	18,380	12,000	-	-	6,380
Minerals	15,228	12,000	-	281	2,947
Air transportation	12,894	6,000	6,000	20	874
Telephone & telegraph	796	-	-	-	796
Totals	4,410,019	1,410,000	192,000	1,023,060	1,784,959

The following table indicates that under the weighted system used, deaths cover 32.0 per cent of the total time loss, although only 235 out of a total of 56,866 cases were fatal.

Distributed Severity of Injuries

<u>Extent of Disability</u>	<u>Days Lost</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Deaths	1,410,000	32.0
Permanent total disabilities	192,000	4.3
Permanent partial disabilities	1,023,060	23.2
Temporary total disabilities	1,784,959	40.5
Totals	4,410,019	100.00

The following table shows the percentage distribution of days and the average days lost per case, by industries:

Percentage Distribution of Lost Days and Average Days Per Case,
by Industries

<u>Industries</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Average Days Per Case</u>
Building trades	16.2	111
Trade	12.4	56
Miscellaneous	10.5	88
Iron and steel	10.1	67
Transportation, road, etc.	8.5	102
Domestic and personal service	6.8	73
Professional service	6.4	119
Textiles	5.3	66
Leather	4.0	71
Express companies	4.0	99
Paper	3.4	79
Food	2.9	57
Agriculture	1.5	72
Lumber	1.5	46
Clothing	1.4	66
Metals	0.9	60
Clay, glass, stone	0.7	65
Chemicals	0.7	66
Printing and bookbinding	0.7	39
Others in transportation	0.6	102
Liquors	0.5	41
Water transportation	0.4	106
Minerals	0.3	250
Air transportation	0.3	190
Telephone and telegraph	0.~ ¹	22
	100.0	78

- ¹ Less than one-tenth of one percent

A study of the above table indicates that the industry "Minerals" contained the injuries which were of the most severe character, the average days lost per case being 250. This industry had a total of 61 cases with a time loss of 15,228 days. Out of these 2 were fatal cases which carried a weighted time loss of 12,000 days.

The average days lost per case for all industries combined was 78 days.

TABLE V, SEX AND AGE OF INJURED IN TOTAL TABULATABLE INJURIES

Sex of Injured The following table indicates that from a total of 56,866 cases, 48,645 or 85.5 per cent, occurred among males and 8,221 or 14.5 per cent occurred among females.

Extent of Disability, by Sex

<u>Extent of Disability</u>	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Deaths	228	0.4	7	0.- ¹
Permanent total disabilities	26	0.1	6	0.- ¹
Permanent partial disabilities	1,170	2.4	155	1.9
Temporary total disabilities	47,221	97.1	8,053	98.0
Totals	48,645	100.0	8,221	100.0

-¹ Less than one-tenth of one per cent

An analysis of the above table shows that males sustained 97.0 per cent of the fatal injuries, and that 0.4 per cent of the total injuries to them were fatal. The fatal injuries to women were less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total sustained by them.

There were 6 permanent total disability injury cases to women this year, which is the same number as last year.

Age The age experience for all years is considered by compressing the number by year intervals into groups sufficient for general explanation.

Distribution of Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Age Periods

<u>Age Periods (Years)</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
14 and under	48	0.1
15	63	0.1
16	381	0.7
17	700	1.2
18	1,236	2.2
19	1,252	2.2
20 to 24 inclusive	7,118	12.5
25 to 29 "	7,237	12.7
30 to 34 "	6,608	11.6
35 to 39 "	6,995	12.3
40 to 44 "	5,827	10.3
45 to 49 "	5,162	9.1
50 to 54 "	4,948	8.7
55 to 59 "	4,111	7.2
60 to 64 "	2,950	5.2
65 and over	2,230	3.9
Totals	56,866	100.0

No comment on the above table seems necessary except to state that the ages from 14 to 20 are given for the benefit of those interested in minors.

TABLE VI, TOTAL TABULATABLE INJURIES, BY INDUSTRIES AND WAGE GROUPS

No attempt is made in the following table to give the distribution by industries as table VI in the Appendix contains this information.

Distribution of Tabulatable Injuries, by Wage Groups

<u>Wage Groups</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Cumulative Per Cent</u>
Under \$10.00	168	0.3	0.3
\$10.00 to \$11.99	111	0.2	0.5
\$12.00 to \$13.99	159	0.3	0.8
\$14.00 to \$15.99	191	0.3	1.1
\$16.00 to \$17.99	181	0.3	1.4
\$18.00 to \$19.99	251	0.4	1.8
\$20.00 to \$21.99	345	0.6	2.4
\$22.00 to \$23.99	469	0.8	3.2
\$24.00 to \$25.99	758	1.3	4.5
\$26.00 to \$27.99	822	1.5	6.0
\$28.00 to \$29.99	989	1.7	7.7
\$30.00 to \$31.99	2,313	4.1	11.8
\$32.00 to \$33.99	1,466	2.6	14.4
\$34.00 to \$35.99	2,027	3.6	18.0
\$36.00 to \$37.99	1,792	3.2	21.2
\$38.00 to \$39.99	1,705	3.0	24.2
\$40.00 to \$41.99	3,146	5.5	29.7
\$42.00 to \$43.99	2,126	3.7	33.4
\$44.00 to \$45.99	3,192	5.6	39.0
\$46.00 to \$47.99	2,399	4.2	43.2
\$48.00 to \$49.99	2,494	4.4	47.6
\$50.00 to \$51.99	3,698	6.5	54.1
\$52.00 to \$53.99	2,180	3.8	57.9
\$54.00 to \$55.99	2,788	5.0	62.9
\$56.00 to \$57.99	2,000	3.5	66.4
\$58.00 and over	19,096	33.6	100.0
Totals	56,866	100.0	

The following table, in class intervals of \$5.00 is given for the purpose of breaking down the group "\$58.00 and over".

Distribution of Tabulatable Injuries, by Wage Groups

<u>Wage Groups</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Cumulative Per Cent</u>
Under \$10.00	168	0.3	0.3
\$10.00 to \$14.99	326	0.6	0.9
\$15.00 to \$19.99	567	1.0	1.9
\$20.00 to \$24.99	1,117	2.0	3.9
\$25.00 to \$29.99	2,266	4.0	7.9
\$30.00 to \$34.99	4,569	8.0	15.9
\$35.00 to \$39.99	4,734	8.3	24.2
\$40.00 to \$44.99	6,576	11.6	35.8
\$45.00 to \$49.99	6,781	12.0	47.8
\$50.00 to \$54.99	7,012	12.3	60.1
\$55.00 to \$59.99	5,379	9.4	69.5
\$60.00 to \$64.99	5,046	8.9	78.4
\$65.00 to \$69.99	3,389	6.0	84.4
\$70.00 to \$74.99	2,690	4.7	89.1
\$75.00 to \$79.99	1,735	3.0	92.1
\$80.00 to \$84.99	1,212	2.1	94.2
\$85.00 to \$89.99	789	1.4	95.6
\$90.00 to \$94.99	761	1.3	96.9
\$95.00 to \$99.99	764	1.3	98.2
\$100.00 to \$104.99	378	0.7	98.9
\$105.00 to \$109.99	175	0.3	99.2
\$110.00 to \$114.99	128	0.2	99.4
\$115.00 to \$119.99	51	0.1	99.5
\$120.00 to \$124.99	47	0.1	99.6
\$125.00 to \$129.99	53	0.1	99.7
\$130.00 and over	153	0.3	100.0
Totals	56,866	100.0	

The maximum weekly compensation rate of \$30.00 would be payable on wages of \$45.00 a week and over.

Distribution of Tabulatable Injuries under Certain
Compensation Rates, by Wages

<u>Wage Groups</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Compensation Rate</u>
\$ 0.00 to \$17.99	810	1.4	Equal to wages *
\$18.00 to \$27.00	2,220	3.9	\$18.00
\$27.01 to \$44.99	17,293	30.4	2/3 of wages
\$45.00 and over	<u>36,543</u>	<u>64.3</u>	\$30.00
Totals	56,866	100.0	

* The compensation rate is equal to the average weekly wage but not less than ten dollars where the number of normal working hours of the injured employee in a week are fifteen or more.

TABLE VII, LOCATION OF INJURY, BY NATURE OF INJURY

The following table shows the distribution of injuries by location of injury:

Distribution of Tabulatable Injuries, by Location of Injury

<u>Location of Injury</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Upper extremities	19,531	34.3
Trunk	15,847	27.9
Lower extremities	14,559	25.6
Head	3,795	6.7
Face and neck	1,668	2.9
Body	1,466	2.6
Totals	56,866	100.00

It will be observed that out of 56,866 injuries, 19,531 or 34.3 per cent affected the upper extremities.

From the medical aspect in particular, and for information in general, the following table, which shows the number of tabulatable injuries by location and nature of injury, will prove of interest.

Distribution of Tabulatable Injuries,
by Location and Nature of Injury

<u>Nature of Injury</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Face and Neck</u>	<u>Trunk</u>	<u>Upper Extrem- ities</u>	<u>Lower Extrem- ities</u>	<u>Body</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sprains and strains	6	148	12,789	2,775	3,955	41	19,714
Cuts, puncture, lacerations	1,150	451	95	7,208	1,871	25	10,800
Bruises, contusions, abrasions	1,136	300	1,369	3,136	4,384	140	10,465
Fractures	85	91	775	2,129	2,440	6	5,526
All other	656	152	681	1,402	1,357	564	4,812
Burns and scalds	383	306	76	979	405	62	2,211
Occupational	34	209	6	819	70	604	1,742
Amputation or total loss of use	66	-	-	894	40	-	1,000
Concussions	266	-	-	-	-	-	266
Dislocations	-	-	56	142	34	-	232
Disfigurement	-	11	-	19	2	-	32
Loss of bodily function	-	-	-	28	1	-	29
Shocks, electrical	-	-	-	-	-	24	24
Partial loss of use	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
Totals	3,795	1,668	15,847	19,531	14,559	1,466	56,866

TABLE VIII, LOCATION, BY NATURE OF INJURY AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY

This table shows the tabulatable injuries by nature of injury and duration of disability, including the percentage distribution. The location of injury is not given in this analysis.

Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Nature of Injury and Extent of Disability, including Percentage Distribution

Nature of Injury	Totals	Per Cent	Deaths	Disabilities		
				Permanent Total	Permanent Partial	Temporary Total
Sprains and strains	19,714	34.7	18	4	95	19,597
Cuts, punctures, lacerations	10,800	19.0	8	1	3	10,788
Bruises, contusions, abrasions	10,465	18.4	7	1	2	10,455
Fractures	5,526	9.7	67	2	58	5,399
All other	4,812	8.4	95	5	42	4,670
Burns and scalds	2,211	3.9	10	-	2	2,199
Occupational	1,742	3.1	18	13	40	1,671
Amputations, total loss of use	1,000	1.7	2	3	995	-
Concussions	266	0.5	3	2	11	250
Dislocations	232	0.4	-	-	4	228
Disfigurement	32	0.1	-	-	32	-
Loss of bodily function	29	0.1	-	-	29	-
Shocks, electrical	24	0.- ¹	7	-	-	17
Partial loss of use	13	0.- ¹	-	1	12	-
Totals	56,866	100.0	235	32	1,325	55,274

-¹ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

TABLE IX, INFECTION, BY NATURE OF INJURY AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY

Infection, by Nature of Injury and Extent of Disability

<u>Nature of Injury</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Permanent Partial Disabilities</u>	<u>Temporary Total Disabilities</u>
Cuts, punctures, lacerations	1,520	-	-	1,520
Abrasions, contusions, bruises	301	4	-	797
All other	288	2	1	285
Sprains and strains	111	1	2	108
Burns and scalds	108	1	-	107
Fractures	8	-	-	8
Amputations or loss of use	5	-	5	-
Loss of bodily function	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	2,842	8	9	2,825

According to the above table 2,842 cases of infection ensued from injuries. This is 5.0 per cent of the total tabulatable injuries. One out of every 20 cases resulted in an infection.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL TABULATABLE OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE CASES BY INDUSTRY AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, BY INDUSTRY AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY, JANUARY 1, 1950 TO DECEMBER 31, 1950.

(F STANDS FOR FATAL; PT STANDS FOR PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY; PP FOR PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY; AND TT FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY)

INDUSTRY	TOTALS				ALL OTHER		ANTHRAX	DERMA-TITIS		ECZEMA	LEAD POISON	POISON IVY		TUBERCULOSIS				GAS			BENZOL POISON		CARBON MONOXIDE		TOTAL CASES
	F	PT	PP	TT	PT	TT		PP	TT			PP	TT	F	PT	PP	TT	F	PP	TT	F	TT	F	TT	
IRON AND STEEL	4	4	13	216	-	17	-	-	119	-	6	-	3	4	4	13	58	-	-	12	-	-	-	1	237
MISCELLANEOUS	3	5	4	216	2	12	-	1	162	-	3	-	12	3	3	3	5	-	-	19	-	1	-	2	228
TRANSPORTATION, ROAD	-	-	-	164	-	2	-	-	25	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	164
LEATHER	3	-	1	155	-	10	4	1	136	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	159
DOMESTIC SERVICE	1	-	1	152	-	10	-	-	96	1	-	1	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	23	-	-	1	-	154
BUILDING	-	2	-	124	-	2	-	-	41	-	5	-	60	-	2	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	1	126
TRADE	1	-	-	117	-	9	-	-	67	-	2	-	25	1	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	2	118
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	2	1	18	85	-	19	-	-	33	1	-	-	12	2	1	18	11	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	106
TEXTILES	1	-	-	101	-	5	-	-	80	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	102
FOOD	-	-	-	66	-	19	-	-	46	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	66
AGRICULTURE	1	-	1	53	-	6	-	-	11	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	55
METALS	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	22	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	41
LUMBER	-	-	-	34	-	2	-	-	24	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	34
PAPER	-	-	-	32	-	3	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	32
CHEMICALS	1	-	-	29	-	1	-	-	22	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	30
CLOTHING	-	-	-	29	-	3	-	-	21	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	29
PRINTING	-	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	19
CLAY, GLASS, STONE ..	-	-	2	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
EXPRESS COMPANIES ...	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	8
OTHER PERSONS IN TRANSPORTATION ...	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
WATER TRANSPORTATION	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
AIR TRANSPORTATION ..	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
LIQUORS	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
MINERALS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TELEPHONE AND TELE- GRAPH	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	18	13	40	1671	2	123	4	2	974	2	30	1	304	14	11	36	84	1	1	141	2	1	1	10	1742

THIS YEAR THE INDUSTRY "IRON AND STEEL" HAD THE GREATEST NUMBER OF INJURIES, 237 OR 13.6 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE CASES, AND "DERMATITIS" WAS THE CAUSE OF INJURY IN 119 OF THESE CASES.

THE OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE HAVING THE GREATEST NUMBER OF INJURIES WAS "DERMATITIS" WITH 974 OR 55.9 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE CASES.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE CASES INVOLVING TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY, BY INDUSTRY AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY, AND INDICATES THAT "DERMATITIS" CONTAINED THE GREATEST NUMBER OF CASES.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, INVOLVING TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY, BY INDUSTRY AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY.
JANUARY 1, 1950 TO DECEMBER 31, 1950.

INDUSTRY	TOTAL			ALL OTHER			ANTHRAX	DERMATITIS			ECZEMA	LEAD POISON		POISON IVY			TUBERCULOSIS		GAS			BENZOL POISON	CARBON MONOXIDE		TOTAL CASES
BY DAYS	1 TO 7	8 TO 182	183 AND OVER	1 TO 7	8 TO 182	183 AND OVER	8 TO 182	1 TO 7	8 TO 182	183 AND OVER	8 TO 182	1 TO 7	8 TO 182	1 TO 7	8 TO 182	183 AND OVER	8 TO 182	183 AND OVER	1 TO 7	8 TO 182	183 AND OVER	8 TO 182	1 TO 7	8 TO 182	
IRON AND STEEL	45	133	38	9	8	-	-	27	87	5	-	-	6	1	2	-	25	33	8	4	-	-	-	1	216
MISCELLANEOUS	56	148	12	7	5	-	-	32	122	8	-	-	3	5	7	-	1	4	12	7	-	1	-	2	216
TRANSPORTATION, ROAD	77	83	4	2	-	-	-	2	20	3	-	-	-	66	62	-	-	-	7	1	1	-	-	-	164
LEATHER	34	112	9	4	6	-	4	28	100	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	155
DOMESTIC SERVICE	56	88	8	4	6	-	-	19	70	7	1	-	-	9	7	-	-	1	24	4	-	-	-	-	152
BUILDING	45	75	4	2	-	-	-	10	28	3	-	1	4	25	35	-	-	-	6	8	1	-	1	-	124
TRADE	38	72	7	6	3	-	-	14	47	6	-	-	2	9	16	-	-	1	7	4	-	-	2	-	117
TEXTILES	23	75	3	1	4	-	-	13	65	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	101
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	21	50	14	3	15	1	-	6	25	2	1	-	-	6	6	-	-	11	6	3	-	-	-	-	85
FOOD	29	33	4	13	6	-	-	15	27	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
AGRICULTURE	22	31	-	5	1	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	15	18	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	53
METALS	13	28	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	-	-	1	11	1	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	41
LUMBER	10	20	4	2	-	-	-	4	18	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	34
PAPER	12	19	1	-	3	-	-	10	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	32
CHEMICALS	6	22	1	1	-	-	-	3	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	29
CLOTHING	5	23	1	1	2	-	-	4	16	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	29
PRINTING	7	10	2	1	-	-	-	2	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	19
CLAY, GLASS, STONE ..	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
EXPRESS COMPANIES ...	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	8
OTHER PERSONS IN TRANSPORTATION ...	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
WATER TRANSPORTATION	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
LIQUORS	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TELEPHONE AND TELE- GRAPH	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
AIR TRANSPORTATION	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
MINING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTALS	512	1045	114	63	59	1	4	204	712	56	2	3	27	142	161	1	30	54	96	43	2	1	4	6	1671

TABLE X, CAUSES OF INJURIES, BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY

This table presents the accident experience with such detail as resources permit, showing by detailed causes the relative extent of different types of injuries due to assigned causes. The table also shows the weighted severity of injuries, based on time loss.

For each cause enumerated, the following information is given:

Number of tabulatable injuries:	Days lost due to:
Total cases	Total cases
Deaths	Deaths
Permanent total disabilities	Permanent total disabilities
Permanent partial disabilities	Permanent partial disabilities
Temporary total disabilities	Temporary total disabilities
7 days and under	7 days and under
1 to 2 weeks	1 to 2 weeks
2 to 3 weeks	2 to 3 weeks
Over 3 weeks	Over 3 weeks

Condensed information of the detailed table follows:

Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Cause of Injury and Extent of Disability

Cause of Injury	Totals	Deaths	Disabilities		
			Permanent Total	Permanent Partial	Temporary Total
Handling of objects	19,868	53	3	205	19,607
Falls of persons	10,848	42	6	91	10,709
Machinery	6,571	16	3	777	5,775
Stepping on or striking against objects	4,175	3	1	20	4,151
Miscellaneous	3,060	30	2	26	3,002
Vehicles	2,989	39	1	34	2,915
Hand tools	2,783	5	-	80	2,698
Falling objects not handled by employee	2,330	8	2	24	2,296
Explosions	2,324	21	1	27	2,275
Occupational diseases	1,742	18	13	40	1,671
Animals	176	-	-	1	175
Totals	56,866	235	32	1,325	55,274

The above table, in condensed form shows for each printed cause group the total number of injuries and the distribution by extent of the resulting disability.

Distribution of Causes, by Per Cent

<u>Cause of Injury</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Disabilities</u>		
			<u>Permanent Total</u>	<u>Permanent Partial</u>	<u>Temporary Total</u>
Handling of objects	34.9	22.5	9.4	15.5	35.5
Falls of persons	19.1	17.9	18.7	6.9	19.4
Machinery	11.5	6.8	9.4	58.6	10.4
Stepping on or striking against objects	7.3	1.3	3.1	1.5	7.5
Miscellaneous	5.4	12.8	6.3	2.0	5.4
Vehicles	5.3	16.6	3.1	2.6	5.3
Hand tools	4.9	2.1	-	6.0	4.9
Falling objects not handled by employee	4.1	3.4	6.3	1.8	4.2
Explosions	4.1	8.9	3.1	2.0	4.1
Occupational diseases	3.1	7.7	40.6	3.0	3.0
Animals	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The causes which continue to have the highest number of accidents are "Handling of objects", with 35.5 per cent and "Falls of persons", with 19.4 per cent.

Distribution of Causes, by Resultant Days Lost

<u>Cause of Injury</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Disabilities</u>		
			<u>Permanent Total</u>	<u>Permanent Partial</u>	<u>Temporary Total</u>
Handling of objects	1,219,176	318,000	18,000	265,067	618,109
Falls of persons	989,528	252,000	36,000	226,147	475,381
Machinery	473,470	96,000	18,000	183,349	176,121
Vehicles	409,937	234,000	6,000	64,729	105,208
Occupational diseases	391,093	108,000	78,000	120,000	85,093
Miscellaneous	298,362	180,000	12,000	43,572	62,790
Explosions	198,797	126,000	6,000	18,322	48,475
Falling objects not handled by employee	156,735	48,000	12,000	29,856	66,879
Stepping on or striking against objects	145,721	18,000	6,000	28,056	93,665
Hand tools	124,107	30,000	-	43,846	50,261
Animals	3,093	-	-	116	2,977
Totals	4,410,019	1,410,000	192,000	1,023,060	1,784,959

As indicated above, the most serious cause of injury as measured in terms of time loss, is "Handling of objects" with 27.6 per cent of the total. The estimated time loss on this account, as shown by the above table, is 1,219,176 days or 384,292 days more than last year.

Average Time Loss Per Case, by Principle Causes

<u>Cause of Injury</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Average Days Per Case</u>
Handling of objects	27.6	61
Falls of persons	22.4	91
Machinery	10.7	72
Vehicles	9.3	137
Occupational diseases	8.9	224
Miscellaneous	6.8	97
Explosions	4.5	86
Falling objects not handled by employee	3.6	67
Stepping on or striking against objects	3.3	35
Hand tools	2.8	45
Animals	0.1	18
Totals	100.0	78

In considering these figures, the fact should be remembered that the units cover all cases, including deaths, permanent total, permanent partial, and temporary total disabilities. If more detailed analysis is desired to meet particular questions, reference should be made to the appendix under this table heading.

TABLE XI, MACHINERY, FREQUENCY OF INJURIES, BY MANNER OF OCCURRENCE
AND BY PART OF MACHINE

The number of machine accidents, according to the cause and the percentage of the total, is given in the following table:

Machine Accidents, by Manner of Occurrence

<u>Manner of Occurrence</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Starting, stopping or operating machine	3,422	52.1
All other	1,205	18.3
Adjusting machine, tool or work	689	10.5
Flying objects	583	8.9
Cleaning or oiling machine	366	5.6
Breaking of machine, tool or work	195	2.9
Repairing machine	<u>111</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Totals	6,571	100.0

Of the 6,571 accidents, 3422 or 52.1 per cent, occurred while "starting, stopping or operating machine", 2,069 occurring at the "point of operation".

Further analysis of the table is given in the following summary which shows the part of the machine on which the injury occurred.

Machine Accidents, by Part of Machine

<u>Part of Machine</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
All other	3,217	49.0
Point of operation	2,814	42.8
Belts	246	3.7
Gears	134	2.0
Cranks or eccentrics	71	1.1
Flywheels	53	0.8
Counterweights	19	0.3
Set screws, keys and bolts	<u>17</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Totals	6,571	100.0

TABLE XII, CONDITION OF DEPENDENTS IN UNINSURED FATAL CASES

This table shows in detail, when the information was obtainable, the industry, occupation, age, wage, amount payable under the Act in analogous cases, dependents, settlement, and financial condition of the family. Analysis of the facts in the table is not made here, but will be found in a separate chapter devoted to the subject under this heading.

TABLE XIII, CONJUGAL CONDITION AND DEPENDENCY IN CASES OF FATAL INJURIES

The conjugal condition of the employees fatally injured and the extent of dependency according to the number of persons dependent are considered in the following analysis:

Conjugal Condition in Fatal Cases

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Single	28	11.9
Married	192	81.7
Widowed	11	4.7
Divorced	<u>4</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Totals	235	100.0

Of the 28 cases in which the employee was single, 9 had total dependents, 5 had partial dependents, and 14 had no dependents.

Total dependency was involved in all the cases where the employee was married. Two of the cases had partial dependents in addition to the total dependents.

Three of the eleven widowed employees left total dependents, one had partial dependents and seven left no dependents.

Two of the four divorced employees left total dependents, while the other two left no dependents.

A total of 388 dependents were left in the 235 fatal cases, 380 being totally dependent and 8 partially dependent.

TABLE XIV, SPECIFIC INJURY CASES, BY AGE OF PERSONS INJURED

This table indicates that there were 1,019 cases of specific injuries. In 180 cases, or 17.6 per cent, the employees were more than 55 years of age. There were 3 cases in which the employee was under 16 years of age. The number of specific injuries to employees under 18 years of age has increased from 10 in 1949 to 19 in 1950.

<u>Type of Injury</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
One finger or thumb, minor hand; or middle, ring or little finger, major hand; or 1 phalange of major index finger	704	69.1
One eye	62	6.1
Two or more fingers on major hand, or thumb and fingers on minor hand, 2 phalanges	53	5.2
Major index finger, 2 or 3 phalanges	52	5.1
Major thumb, 1 phalange	24	2.3
Major index finger, 2 or 3 phalanges, and one or more fingers on same hand	24	2.3
Major thumb, 2 phalanges	11	1.1
Major hand or arm below elbow	11	1.1
Partial loss of vision	10	0.9
Two or more toes on one foot	9	0.9
Great toe, 1 phalange	9	0.9
Minor hand, or arm below elbow	8	0.8
One leg above knee	8	0.8
Great toe, entire toe	5	0.5
Both eyes	4	0.4
Two or more fingers, or thumbs and fingers on both hands.	4	0.4
Lesser toe, entire toe	4	0.4
One foot, or one leg below knee	3	0.3
Hearing in one ear	2	0.2
Both feet or legs, or one leg and one foot	2	0.2
Major thumb, 2 phalanges and one or more fingers	2	0.2
Major thumb, 1 phalange and major index finger, 2 phal.	2	0.2
One finger or thumb on one hand and one finger or thumb on other hand.	2	0.2
Hearing in both ears	1	0.1
Major arm above elbow	1	0.1
Thumb and index finger on major hand, 2 phalanges	1	0.1
One finger or thumb on one hand and two or more fingers on other hand.	1	0.1
Totals	1,019	100.0

The group "One finger or thumb, minor hand; or middle, ring or little finger, major hand; or 1 phalange of major index finger" is the largest numerically of all the groups classified in this table. Included in this classification are all finger injuries (except those occurring to the major thumb and to two or more phalanges of the major index finger) in which there is a loss either by amputation or the equivalent loss of use of less than two phalanges of one or more fingers.

TABLE XV, SPECIFIC INJURY CASES, BY CAUSES

Of the 1,019 specific injury cases, 745, or 73.1 per cent, occurred on machinery. This is a decrease of 2.1 per cent less than in 1949.

Of the 704 injuries to "One finger or thumb, minor hand; or middle, ring or little finger, major hand; or 1 phalange of major index finger", 548 were due to machinery accidents, 478 or 87.2 per cent, occurring at the "point of operation".

Percentage Distribution of Specific Injury Cases by Causes

<u>Cause of Injury</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Machinery	745	73.1
Handling of objects	117	11.5
Hand tools	69	6.7
Falls of persons	19	1.8
Fires, explosions, etc.	15	1.5
Falling objects	15	1.5
Miscellaneous	15	1.5
Vehicles	13	1.3
Stepping on or striking against objects	10	1.0
Animals	1	0.1
Totals	1,019	100.0

The following table shows the cause of injury in specific eye cases:

Cause of Injury in Specific Eye Cases

<u>Cause of Injury</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Hand tools	32
Machinery	14
Fires, explosions, etc.	13
Handling objects	9
Miscellaneous	5
Falling objects not handled by employee	2
Falls of persons	1
Totals	76

The above includes 10 cases of permanent partial reduction of vision, of which 5 occurred in the use of hand tools, 3 in the operation of machinery, 1 is the result of fires, explosions, etc., and 1 is included in "miscellaneous".

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS FOR THE PERIODS INDICATED THE NUMBER OF NON-FATAL CASES IN WHICH THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION WAS PAID UNDER S. 34, THE YEAR IN WHICH THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED, AND THE TYPE OF DISABILITY INCURRED.

PERIOD IN WHICH COMPENSATION ENDED
AND TYPE OF COMPENSATION PAID

PERIOD IN WHICH ACCIDENT OCCURRED

YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31 *

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1934
TO DECEMBER 31, 1947

	1918 TO 1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	TOTAL
TOTAL ONLY	487	20	17	15	26	32	23	-	-	-	-	-	620
TOTAL AND PARTIAL	188	7	2	4	7	10	7	1	-	-	-	-	226
TOTAL AND SPECIFIC	173	6	8	7	7	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	219
TOTAL, PARTIAL AND SPECIFIC	111	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
PARTIAL ONLY	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOTALS	962	34	28	26	42	53	39	1	-	-	-	-	1,185

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1948

TOTAL ONLY	1	2	1	2	2	4	18	17	1	-	-	-	48
TOTAL AND PARTIAL	-	2	-	-	1	3	9	6	-	-	-	-	21
TOTAL AND SPECIFIC	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	11	-	-	-	-	16
TOTAL, PARTIAL AND SPECIFIC	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	7
PARTIAL ONLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	4	1	2	3	10	33	36	1	-	-	-	92

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1949

TOTAL ONLY	2	1	2	2	2	3	9	23	33	-	-	-	77
TOTAL AND PARTIAL	1	-	2	-	3	2	3	8	9	-	-	-	28
TOTAL AND SPECIFIC	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	6	15	-	1	-	26
TOTAL, PARTIAL AND SPECIFIC	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	6
PARTIAL ONLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	3	2	5	2	5	5	17	39	59	-	1	-	138

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1950

TOTAL ONLY	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	7	14	2	-	2	31
TOTAL AND PARTIAL	2	-	-	1	-	3	4	10	18	1	-	-	39
TOTAL AND SPECIFIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	6
TOTAL, PARTIAL AND SPECIFIC	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	7
PARTIAL ONLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	1	-	2	-	6	8	21	36	4	-	2	83

GRAND TOTALS

970 41 34 32 50 74 97 97 96 4 1 2 1,498

* PREVIOUS TO JULY 1, 1938 THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED ON JUNE 30TH.

Maximum Payment Cases, by Type of Disability and Percentage Distribution
July 1, 1933 to December 31, 1950.

<u>Type of Disability</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Total only	776	51.8
Total and partial	314	21.0
Total and specific	267	17.8
Total, partial and specific	135	9.0
Partial only	6	0.4
Totals	1,498	100.0

During the seventeen and one-half year period covered by the above table, there were 1,498 non-fatal cases in which the maximum compensation payable under ss. 34 and/or ss. 35 of Workmen's Compensation Act was paid. In 1,075 of these cases, the employees were still receiving total disability compensation at the time maximum was reached.

Of the 1,498 maximum payment cases, 650 occurred after September 19, 1935, the date upon which section 34A became effective. Under this section the employees in these cases would have rights to disability compensation for life if they prove that they are permanently disabled. The present status of these cases is as follows:

Status of Possible s. 34A Cases

<u>Status of cases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
S. 34A payments made	280
S. 34A lump sum settlement made	106
S. 34A claim dismissed	27
S. 34A claim withdrawn	3
Employee died from causes not due to injury	15
Employee retired on pension	11
Employee returned to work	34
No further information available; no action taken by employee	174
Total	650

Of the 280 cases on which S. 34A weekly payments were made, 2 employees have returned to work, 6 have received lump sum settlements, in 1 case payments were discontinued by the Board, 41 employees have died, and payments are still being made on 230 cases.

The following table shows the type of injury in cases where payments under s. 34A were made. Injuries which resulted in the amputation or loss of use of a member of the body are classified according to the dismemberment.

Maximum Payment Cases in Which s. 34A Weekly Payments Were Made

<u>Type of Injury</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Head, fractures	6
Head, all other	16
One eye, amputation or loss of vision	15*
Both eyes, " " " " "	2
Trunk, fractures or dislocations	33
Trunk, all other	44
One hand or arm, amputation or loss of use	11
Both hands or arms " " " " "	3
One hand or arm, all other	10
Both hands or arms, all other	3
One foot or leg, amputation or loss of use	13**
Both feet or legs " " " " "	14***
One foot or leg, all other	38
Both feet or legs, all other	5
Both arms and legs, amputation or loss of use	2
Arm and leg, amputation or loss of use	3
Arm and leg, all other	5
Multiple fractures	8
Mercury poisoning	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis, including silicosis, pneumoconiosis	26
Other occupational diseases	5
All other	16
Total	280

* Includes 8 cases of previous loss of sight in other eye,

** Includes 1 case of previous loss of sight in one eye and serious back injuries.

*** Includes 1 case of previous loss of left hand.

Maximum Compensation Cases in which the Last Payment was Made During the
Year January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950, by Location
and Nature of Injury and by Type of Disability

Location and Nature of Injury	Type of Disability				Total Cases
	Total Only	Total and Partial	Total and Specific	Total Partial & Specific	
<u>Abrasions, contusions, bruises</u>	2	4	-	-	6
Head	1	1	-	-	2
Trunk	1	2	-	-	3
Upper extremities	-	1	-	-	1
<u>Burns</u>	2	2	2	-	6
Head	1	-	-	-	1
Upper extremities	1	1	2	-	4
Body	-	1	-	-	1
<u>Cuts, punctures, lacerations</u>	1	2	-	-	3
Head	1	1	-	-	2
Lower extremities	-	1	-	-	1
<u>Fractures</u>	12	10	-	-	22
Trunk	1	1	-	-	2
Upper extremities	4	3	-	-	7
Lower extremities	7	6	-	-	13
<u>Sprains and strains</u>	9	18	-	-	27
Trunk	8	16	-	-	24
Upper extremities	1	-	-	-	1
Lower extremities	-	2	-	-	2
<u>All other</u>	2	4	-	-	6
Head	1	-	-	-	1
Trunk	1	1	-	-	2
Upper extremities	-	1	-	-	1
Lower extremities	-	1	-	-	1
Body	-	1	-	-	1
<u>Amputation or loss of use</u>	-	-	5	5	10
Upper extremities	-	-	5	5	10
<u>Occupational</u>	3	-	-	-	3
<u>Constitutional</u>	3	-	-	-	3
Totals	31	40	7	5	83

Maximum Payment Cases, by Age at End of Compensation Period

January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
25 to 29 inclusive	2	2.4
30 to 34 "	5	6.0
35 to 39 "	1	1.2
40 to 44 "	10	12.1
45 to 49 "	10	12.1
50 to 54 "	8	9.6
55 to 59 "	10	12.1
60 to 64 "	8	9.6
65 to 69 "	13	15.7
70 to 74 "	8	9.6
75 to 79 "	6	7.2
80 to 84 "	<u>2</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Totals	83	100.0

DEPENDENCY IN FATAL INJURIES WHERE EMPLOYER WAS NOT
INSURED UNDER THE WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION ACT

From January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950, reports of fatal injury to four employees of non-insured employers were filed with the Department.

On each injury the following information is recorded as of March 1, 1953.

1. The 40 year old employee in this case had worked only three or four days in an auto body and fender repair shop. No agreement had been made about wages as the employee expected to become a partner in the business. There were no other employees, so the employer was not obliged to be insured. There was a dependent widow. If the employer had been insured, \$250.00 would have been paid for funeral expenses, \$15.00 weekly to the widow, and \$250.00 would have been paid under s. 65N of the Workmen's Compensation Act into the fund for injuries involving certain war veterans. A possible maximum of \$6,500.00 would have been paid in this non-insured fatal case.

2. This is the case of a 73 year old, married carpenter doing a job for a farmer at \$1.00 an hour. There were no other employees, so insurance was not compulsory. The employee left a dependent widow. Had the employer been insured, \$300.00 would have been paid for funeral expenses, \$15.00 weekly to the widow, and \$500.00 under s. 65N of the Act. A total of \$6,800.00 would have been paid in this case had the employer been insured.

3. The employee in this case was a 13 year old boy who worked on a paper route, receiving \$3.50 weekly. Had his employer been insured, \$300.00 would have been paid for funeral expenses, the parents would have received \$5.00 weekly for 500 weeks, and \$500.00 would have been paid under s. 65N. Thus \$3,300 would have been paid in this case.

4. This 19 year old employee was a helper employed by a small trucking concern. His salary was \$40.00 a week. There appear to be no dependents. If the employer had been insured, \$500.00 would have been paid for funeral expenses, \$500.00 under s. 65, and \$500.00 under s. 65N of the Act, making a total of \$1,500.00

In none of the above four cases was a settlement with the employer reported as having been made, but had the cases come within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, a possible maximum payment of \$18,100.00 would have been paid.

THE MEDICAL SECTION

Insurers, self-insurers, and the various governmental units reported payments for medical and hospital services on injuries occurring during the period January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950, in the sum of \$8,954,250.84. This represents 31.4 per cent of the total benefits for the year. During this period 169,367 employees were furnished either medical or hospital treatment or both.

Impartial physicians are appointed by the Board. During the year covered by this report \$49,845.46 was spent for 3,666 impartial examinations and for 506 hospital records which the Board obtained.

The medical work of the Board has been administered from the viewpoint that employees are entitled to adequate medical and hospital treatment, but that the cost of such treatment should be reasonable.

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES

- TABLE I Total tabulatable injuries, by industries and cases insured, self-insured, and not insured, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE II Insurance transactions under the Act, filed by insurance companies, etc. on injuries reported for the year January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE III Frequency of injuries, by industries and extent of disability, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE IV Severity of injuries, by industries and extent of disability, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE V Total tabulatable injuries, by sex and age of injured, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE VI Total tabulatable injuries, by industries and wage groups, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE VII Location of injury, by nature of injury, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE VIII Location and nature of injury, by extent of disability, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE IX Cases of infection, by nature of injury, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE X Causes of injuries, by extent of disability, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE XI Machinery-Frequency of injuries, by manner of occurrence and by part of machine, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE XII Study showing condition of dependents in uninsured fatal cases, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE XIII Conjugal condition and dependency in cases of fatal injuries, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE XIV Specific injury cases, by age of persons injured, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.
- TABLE XV Specific injury cases, by cause of injury, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.